ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 43. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855. WHOLE NO. 293.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 283—1y

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to those indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagious of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining

Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞ Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.

Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Ellicott's Mill to Clarksville.

From Fair Hill, by Lewisville, to Kemblesville.

From Frederick, by Middletown, Bolivar, Boonsboro, Benevola, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Conococheague, Clear Spring, Indian Springs, and Millstone Point, to Hancock.

From Frederick, by Walkersville, Woodsboro', Ladiesburg, Middlesburg, Bruceville, Taneytown, Piney Creek, Littlestown, Pa., McSherrystown, to Hanover.

From Monocacy Bridge to Frederick.

From Frederick to Jefferson.

From Frederick, by Mount Pleasant, Libertytown, Unionville, Oak Orchard, Sam's Creek, New Windsor, Wakefield, and Warfieldsburg, to Westminster.

From Frederick, by Mechanicstown, and St. Mary's College, to Emmitsburg.

From Frederick, by Utica Mills, Creagerstown, Graceham, Emmitsburg, and Green Mount, Pa., to Gettysburg.

From Georgetown, by Seneca Mills, Poolsville, Edward's Ferry, Barnesville, to Harper's Ferry, Va.

From Glen Rock, by Hetrick's and Kroh's Mills, to Manchester.

From Glymont to Port Tobacco.

From Hagerstown, by Chewsville, Cavetown, Smithsburg, Foxville, Sabillisville, and Mechanicstown, to Graceham.

From Hagerstown, by Lappon's Cross Roads, to Bakersville.

From Hanover, by McSherrystown, to Gettysburg.

From Head of Sassafras, by Millington, Sudlersville, Long Marsh, Bridgeton, Greensboro', and Whiteleysburg, to Denton.

From Jarrettsville, by Lagrange Iron Works, Pilosville, to Slate Hill.

From Laurel Factory, by Drayton, Landy Spring, and Olney, to Brookville.

From Leonardtown, by Great Mills, Park Hall, and St. Inigoes, to Ridge.

From Littlestown, by McSherrystown, to Hanover.

From Magnolia, by Gunpowder Upper Falls, and Jerusalem Mills, to Fallston.

From Magnolia, by Abingdon, and Emerton, to Bel Air.

From Middletown to Wolfsville.

From Monrovia, by New Market, New London, Libertytown, Unionville, and Johnsville, to Middleburg.

From Mount Airy to Damascus.

From New Market, to Gotchett's Ferry, in Dorchester county.

From Parkton, by Weisesburgh, to Hereford.

From Perryville, by Port Deposit, and Rock Run, to Darlington.

From Piscataway, by Beantown, Bryantown, and Charlotte Hall, to Leonardtown.

From Piscataway, by Beantown, and Bryantown, to Charlotte Hall.

From Port Tobacco, by Bryantown, to Benedict.

From Port Tobacco, by Partnership, Hill Top, to Nanjemoy.

From Port Tobacco, by Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, and Saint Clement's Bay to Leonardtown.

From Poplar Creek, by Lisbon, to Crooksville.

From Potter's Mill to Wheeling.

From Princess Ann, by Kingston, to Bell Mount.

From Beantown to Duffield.

From Reistown, by Upperco, Hanstead, Manchester, Hanover, Pa., Hampton, Round Hill, York Sulphur Springs, and Papertown, to Carlisle.

From Rockville, by Darnestown, Dawsonville, and Roolesville, to Barnesville.

From Saint Michaels to Bay Hundred.

From Salisbury, by Dickerson's Cross Roads, and Whaleysville, to Berlin.

From Slate Hill, by Bryansville, and Castle Fin, to McCall's Ferry.

From Somerfield, Pa., to Selbysport, Md.

From Snow Hill, by Nacaingo Furnace, to Princess Ann.

From Tracy's Landing, by Bristol, to Dunkirk.

From Tetterman to Saint Mary's.

From Uniontown to New Windsor.

From Unity, by Triadelphia, Mathew's Store, and Cooksville, to Hood's Mills.

From Upper Marlboro', by Nottingham, Brandywine, Horse Head, Aquasco, Benedict, and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico.

From Washington, D. C., to Georgetown.

From Washington, by Anacostia, Mount Welby, Piscataway, and Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

From Washington, D. C., by Anacostia, Mt. Welby, Long Old Fields, Md., Upper Marlboro', Queen Anne, to Davidsonville.

From Washington, D. C., by Cottage, Md., to Colesville.

From Washington, D. C., by Georgetown, Tennally Town, Locust Grove, Rockville, Md., Forest Oak, Middle Brook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown, and Urbanna, to Frederick.

From Westerman's Mills, by Sweet Air, to Long Green Academy.

From Westminister, by Frizleburg, Uniontown, Taneytown, and Bridgeport, to Emmittsburg.

From Westminister, by Union Mills, to Littlestown.

From Waverton, by Brownsville, to Bohresville.

From Waverton, by Petersville, and Burkettsville, to Rohrersville.

From White Haven, to Reallsville, Somerset County.

From White Hall, by Stablersville, on the Baltimore and Susquhanna Railroad, and Buckstone, to Gorsuch's Mills.

From White Hall, by Shawsville, and Taylor, to Jarrettsville.

From Williamsport to Hagerstown.

DELAWARE.

From Canterburg, by Berrytown, Master's Corner, Vernon, Burrsville, (Md.,) to Denton.

From Cantwell's Bridge, by Middletown, and Warwick, to Cecilton.

From Cumberland, by Flint-Stone, and Elbensville, to Robisonville.

From Dagsboro', by Blackwater, Hall's Store, to Tunnell's Store.

From Georgetown by Concord, Laurel, Salisbury, Md., Forktown, and Upper Trappe, to Princess Anne.

From Georgetown, by Millsboro', Dagsboro', Selbyville, St. Martin's, (Md.,) Berlin, Newark, Snow Hill, Sandy Hill, Horntown, (Va.,) Chincoteague, Modesttown, Metompkin, Accomack C. H., Onancock, Pungoteague, Bellehaven, Franktown, and Johnsontown, to Eastville.

From Millsboro', Angola, to Lewes.

From Millsboro', by Gumboro', to Whaleysville, Md.

From Milford, by Williamsville, Bridgeville, Horsey's Cross Roads, Federalsburg, and East New Market, to Cambridge.

From Milford, by Cedar Creek, and Draw Bridge, to Lewes.

From Newark, by Cook's Bridge, Glasgow, Summit Bridge, Middletown, and Warwick, to Cecilton.

From Red Lion to Summit Bridge.

From Smyrna to Leipsic.

From St. George's, by Delaware City, to Port Penn.

From Westminster, by Union Mills, to Littlestown.

From Wilmington, by Newcastle, Chippewa, Red Lion, Saint George's, McDonough, Cantwell's Bridge, Black Bird, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Canterbury, Fredrica, Milton, to Georgetown.

From Wilmington, by Loveville, New Garden, Pa., Avondale, and Chatham, to Cochransville.

From Wilmington to Newcastle.

VIRGINIA.

From Abingdon, by Poor Hill, Tennessee, Holston Valley, and Rockhold's, to Elizabethtown.

From Abingdon, by Holston and Hansonville, to Lebanon.

From Abingdon, by Clear Branch, Three Springs, Mill Point, Arcadia, and Clock House, to Estilville.

From Abingdon, by Ravensnest, Craigs' Kinderhook, and Rocky Point, to Estilville.

From Abingdon, by North Fork, Huyster's Gap, Holston River, and Saltville, to Tazwell C. H.

From Accomac C. H., by Locustville, to Locust Mount.

From Aldie to Snickersville.

From Alexandria, by Accatink, and Occuquan, to Dumfries.

From Alexandria to Theological Seminary.

From Alexandria, by Nall's Church and Republican Mills, to Dranesville.

From Alexandria, by Mount Pierce, Arandale, Chantilly, Pleasant Valley, Arcola, Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, to Paris.

From Alexandria, by Anandale, Fairfax C. H., Chantilly, Pleasant Valley, Arcolo, Aldie, Middleburg, Rectors' Cross Roads, Upperville, Paris, and Millwood, to Winchester.

From Alexandria, by Fairfax Station, Sangster's Station, Burke's Station, Manassa's Station, Catlett, Walnut, Branch Depot, Beallton, Millville, Brandy Station, Culpepper C. H., Mitchell's Station, Rapid Ann Station, and Orange C. H., to Gordonsville.

From Amelia C. H., by Dennisville, and Finney's Mills, to Namozine.

From Appomattox Depot, by Skin Quarter, to Winterpock.

From Appomattox Depot, by Elk Hill, Lodore, Painesville, and Bodophil, to Deatonsville, Amelia county.

From Allegan Springs, by Huffsville, to Simpson's, in Floyd county.

From Aylett's, by Acquinton, Piping Tree Ferry, Rumford Academy, and King William C. H., to Lanesville.

From Arnoldsburg to the Three Forks of Sandy.

From Aquia, by Garrisonville and Stafford C. H., to Railroad.

From Ashton's Mills to Lauck's Cross Roads.

From Back Creek Valley, by High View, and Yellow Springs, to Capon Springs.

From Balcony Falls, by Natural Bridge, Dagyer's Springs, Clifton Forge, Alum Rock, and Covington, to Callaghan's.

From Barricksville, by Hoodsville, Gray's Flat, Basanettsville, and Jake's Run, to Blacksville.

From Beatty's Mills down the South Fork of Fishing Creek, and down Indian Creek to Ripley's, in the County of Tyler.

From Bentleysville, by Mount Laurel, and Whitesville, to Providence.

From Berkley Springs, by Smith's Cross Roads, to Oakland.

From Berkley Springs, to Valley Mills, in Morgan County.

From Berkley Springs, to Walling's Mills, on Sleepy Creek, in Morgan County.

From Beverly, by Leadsville, Barker's Settlement, Burnesville, Phillips, Nelson, Overfield, and Grass, to Clarksburg.

From Bickley's Mills by Guest's Station, the Pond, and Three Forks, to Turkey Cove.

From Big Lick, by Boone's Mills, and Gogginsville, to Rocky Mount.

From Blacksburg, by Pepper's Ferry, to Newburn.

From Boone Court House, to Ginseng, (Wyoming C. H.)

From Black Walnut, by Hyco, Mayo, Harmony, Woodsdale, North Carolina, and Williamsville, to Roxboro'.

From Bowling Green, by Turner's Store, and White Chimneys, to Mongohie.

From Bowling Green, by Sparta and Central Point to Newtown.

From Bowling Green, by Trappe and Port Conway, to King George C. H.

From Bowling Green to Milford,

WESTERN RAIL ROAD

Convention—held in the Town of Newton, N. C.

Pursuant to a previous notice, a Convention of Delegates from the Counties of Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Alexander, Iredell and Rowan, met in the town of Newton for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the Charter of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Rail Road:

T. G. WALTON, Esq., of Burke, was called to the Chair, who rose and addressed the Convention in a beautiful and eloquent manner for the honor conferred, and upon the great and important object for which they had assembled.

On motion, M. L. McCorkle and J. C. Cannon, were appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

Moved and seconded, that each of the counties represented in the Convention, be entitled to one Vice President, and the following gentlemen were appointed; A. H. Caldwell, Rowan; A. M. Powell, Catawba; William Grant, Iredell; D. Little, Alexander; E. W. Jones, Caldwell; and Joseph Erwin of Burke.

The names of the delegates were then called who answered to their names as follows:

BURKE.—W. R. Akin, T. R. Caldwell, E. J. Erwin, J. W. Bean, R. J. McElrath, J. E. Avery, J. M. Happoldt, W. C. Erwin, W. A. Collet, E. E. Greenlee, T. J. Copenning, J. J. Erwin, S. H. Dickson, D. Rodrich, J. B. Kincaid, Alex. Duckworth, Phil. Warlick, S. A. Sudderth, D. P. Glass, E. J. Kirksey, Wm. Sergent, Arch. Berry, J. L. Collins, J. D. Glass, J. Johnson, E. H. Sudderth, Badger Glass, J. C. S. McDowell, A. G. Patton, E. Hennessee, A. Cook, J. A. Akin, J. D. Ferree, J. B. Gibbs, T. G. Walton, M. W. Kincaid, C. Hellebond, W. F. McKesson, Bost. Berry, C. M. Avery, Wm. Jimain, Jos. Brittain, W. W. Avery, Burgess Reid, Chas. McDowell, P. Glass, F. R Ryler, J. G. Patterson, P. Warlick, Lawson Berry, E. Berry, Charles Scott, S. Sohnser.

CALDWELL.—W. A. Lenoir, Jos. C. Norwood, Ed. W. Jones, Smith Pinell, R. R. Wakefield, Wiley Gaither, H. N. Miller, Jno. Hays, Moses R. Hays, D. W. Presnell, H. H. Settlemyer, D. W. Sherrell, S. G. Jones, Jno. J. Mott, William Hickmon, Jacob Sherrill, W. J. Clark, J. A. Dinkins, Joseph Sherrill, Dr. J. Jones.

IREDELL.—W. B. Grant, O. Gilespie, A. J. K. Thomas, L. H. Houeser, J. M. Lewis, J. A. McClellane, M. J. Stirwolt, W. D. Hall, E. C. Postell.

ALEXANDER.—Wm. G. Sames, D. W. Krider, A. C. Carson, J. P. Lowrance, Dawalt Little, C. Caison, Wm. R. Malone, Wm. D. Marshall, Gaberel W. Marshall, A. C. McIntosh, P. S. Boyd.

ROWAN.—A. H. Caldwell, Burton Craige, A. M. Nesbitt, John W. Ellis, H. C. Simonton, J. C. Cannon.

CATAWBA.—More than three hundred delegates were present from this County, consequently their names are not here given.

On motion of W. W. Avery of Burke, a committee of two delegates from each county represented were appointed to prepare business for the Convention, which was adopted, and the President appointed the following gentlemen said Committee—W. W. Avery, T. R. Caldwell, of Burke; J. W. Ellis, A. M. Nesbitt, of Rowan; W. A. Lenoir, Joseph C. Norwood, of Caldwell; Geo. Setzer, W. P. Reinhodt, of Catawba, E. C. Postell, O. Gilespie, Iredell; J. B. Little, Henry Ingold, of Alexander.

It was moved that we now adjourn until one o'clock, which motion was lost. W. F. McKesson was then loudly called for, who rose and entertained the Convention with a happy and forcible speech upon the necessity and vast importance of a rail road through the Western portion of North Carolina.

On motion the Convention adjourned until one o'clock P. M.

One o'clock, P. M., the Convention was called to order by the President—The committee consisting of Messrs. Avery and others reported the following resolutions which were read, and their adoption advocated by W. W. Avery, with much zeal and ability, and also by Hon. J. W. Ellis, in one of his happiest efforts, also by T. R. Caldwell of Burke, E. W. Jones of Caldwell, M. L. McCorkle of Catawba, A. C. McIntosh of Alexander, and Jones Erwin of Burke, at the conclusion of whose speeches, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The undersigned committee who were appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, beg leave to report the following resolutions and recommend their adoption, to wit:

Resolved—That the action of the late General Assembly of this State, on the subject of Internal Improvements meets with our hearty concurrence.

Resolved—That the liberal charter granted by that body, for the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the munificent subscription thereby authorised on behalf of the State, gives promise that a new era is soon to dawn upon the history of Western North Carolina.

Resolved—That we are determined to proceed without delay to subscribe the stock required on the part of individuals, and insure the organization of the company, we'll press forward the great work to its final completion with all possible despatch, and to that end,

Resolved—That the General Commissioners appointed by the charter, are requested to meet in the Town of Newton on the 10th day of April next, and after their organization, that they give the notice, by advertisement, as directed in the charter, that the Books be opened, by the several County commissioners, to receive subscriptions for stock in said company, at such time as said general commissioners may designate.

Resolved—That, for the purpose of aiding the County Commissioners in procuring subscriptions of Stock, we recommend the holding of County Conventions on the Tuesdays of the Spring Terms of the Superior and County Courts respectively of the several counties interested in the enterprise.

Resolved—That a General Convention of all the friends of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, shall be holden at the Town of Statesville, in the County of Iredell, on the 4th day of July next, and the said General Commissioners are requested to report at that Convention, touching their progress in getting subscriptions, and the precise amount of stock that may be then subscribed in each county respectively.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. AVERY.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President of this Convention, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this body.

The President before leaving the chair, addressed the Convention not as those who have no hope, but with feelings buoyant with the prospect of success in the great work before them.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the other officers of the Convention.

Resolved,—That the papers in Western North Carolina, be requested to copy the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

T. G. WALTON, *Presid't.*

A. H. CALDWELL, E. W. JONES, A. M. POWELL, D. LITTLE, WILLIAM B. GRANT, JOSEPH ERWIN. } *Vice Presidents.*

M. L. MCCORKLE, JNO. C. CANNON, } *Sec'ries.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 5, 1855.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

We advise the freemen of this District, who have not yet been inveigled into the Know Nothing lodges, to keep clear of the concern, until they hear the expose which will be made of its *real* character, at the Courts.

We have reliable information to the effect, that in the counties of Macon, Jackson and Haywood, where Mr. Clingman has addressed the people, the order is rapidly becoming odious to the people—that men who have been deceived in its character and led to countenance it, are openly renouncing their connection with it. It cannot stand investigation in the light of day, and before the people.

Mr. Clingman is doing his country a service, in pouring a flood of light upon this dark subject. He is posted up, and will open the eyes of the honest inquirer after truth.

We repeat, keep clear of Know Nothingism until you hear it fairly investigated, and our word for it, you will steer clear of it afterwards.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants are in good demand in N. York, and worth $160 to $165. When the new ones are issued under the act of the late Congress it is probable the price will decline somewhat. There will, however, be no supply from this source for some time.

☞For the information of any person who may feel an interest in the matter, we would state that we did not write the communication signed "A Methodist," which appeared in this paper some weeks since. No man with a grain of sense would think of charging us with the authorship of that article.

☞Remember, that under the new postal law, which went into operation on the 1st instant, no letter will be forwarded unless prepaid. "Dropped letters" not handed out unless prepaid.

☞Irish Potatoes are quoted in the Charlotte prices current at three dollars a bushel. If we had Railroad transportation to that town, distant 130 miles, how many thousands of dollars worth could Buncombe send there annually, were the price only half that quoted above? Figure it out at your leisure.

☞Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, U. S. Senator from Vermont, is dead.

☞Col. Thomas, the able State Senator from the Western District, paid our town a flying visit a few days since. He is in fine health. We were glad to hear him express an opinion corroborative of what we had before heard, viz: that Know Nothingism would prove a slow nag among the intelligent freemen of the Western counties.

☞The gas pipes are nearly laid down in Knoxville, and in a few weeks the city will be lighted with gas. Glad to hear it. The last time we were there the conviction was forced upon our mind that "more light" would materially benefit the pedestrian, and perhaps save him some long steps and hard falls, that we did *not* escape.

☞There is said to be in Illinois at least twenty per cent. more acres in wheat at the present time than in any previous year. The winter has been exceedingly favorable.

☞We learn that the Hon. John Kerr, who was the whig candidate for Governor of this State in 1852, is apposed to the Know Nothings.

THUNDER COMING!

The following card from Mr. Tate, of Haywood county, is only the precursor of many more such blasts, which will be heard before the first day of August. Honest, unsuspecting men may be lured into Know Nothing lodges; but when they learn the truth, they will, like American freemen, shake off the fetters with which political tricksters have sought to bind their will and their consciences. We are informed that Mr. Tate is a respectable citizen, and that his statements are entitled to the fullest credit.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., March 28, '55.

MR. EDITOR—Believing it to be the duty of every citizen to expose the misrepresentations and tricks of designing men and politicians, I ask you to give place in your paper to this note.

Not long since, at the urgent and repeated solicitation of certain persons, I was induced to join the society commonly called the order of Know Nothings, lately established in this county. After being initiatrd, I soon found that the whole object and aim were entirely different from what had been represented to me. While I do not admit that the oath of secrecy administered to me at the time of my initiation (considering the fraudulent manner in which I was induced to take it,) ought to restrain me from speaking freely, if I think it necessary, nevertheless I forbear to go into details. It is sufficient for me to say, that I am satisfied that the whole scheme is a cunning device of unsuccessful politicians, who hope by cheating and deceiving the people to get into office. They expect by secret oaths to get the control of the votes of American freemen, and thus compell them to vote for men not of their choice, but as the managers of the order may direct. I therefore advise all honest men to keep out of the concern, and to retain in their own hands the right that belongs to every citizen of this Union.

RUSSELL TATE.

☞Rev. E. W. Chanceaulme delivered an address on Saturday evening last before the "Young Men's Association." Prof. C. selected "TASTE" as his theme, and handled the subject with his accustomed clearness, beauty and force. No subject, in his hands, could fail to interest and profit an audience.

☞The town of Sandersville, Ga., was almost wholly destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. The court house, with all the county records, one printing office, the Masonic Hall, the jail, two or three hotels, all the stores in the place, and a great many private dwellings were destroyed.

☞Two or three sickly newspapers are abusing us, with the hope that we may write them into notice. Can't afford it—the game isn't worth the powder.

☞The venerable Gen. Cass has recently written a letter against the Know Nothing organization, and exhorting his Democratic friends not to abandon their principles and organization "for new combinations and for a strange and startling creed."

☞It is said that the Spanish government has not only consented to allow indemnity for the outrage on the Black Warrior steamer, but has also agreed to remove all persons now in office who were implicated in the seizure, and have ordered the revenue officers who participated improperly therein, and who are not now in office, to be tried for their misconduct. President Pierce's firm and decided policy is bringing Spain to her senses.

IS KNOW NOTHINGISM LEGAL?

It has been decided by the ablest jurists in the country, that a Know Nothing lodge or council is an unlawful organization, and the members of it subject to indictment for conspiracy. Judge Porter, of Pennsylvania, once a member of the Cabinet, in a late charge to a grand jury in reference to it, used this language:

"If any number of men combine to form themsvlves into an association, by agreements, vows, or oaths, to control the opinions and votes of any portion of our citizens in the exercise of their suffrages, so that they shall vote, not according to their own choice or the dictates of their own consciences, but as a majority of such association shall determine, it is a conspiracy, and punishable as such by indictment.

"And you will remember that it is the agreement to do the act that constitutes the criminality, even if the act itself be not done. It may be well here to observe that, if any person or persons shall have unthinkingly, unadvisedly, or without being aware of the criminal character of such an act, joined such association, or taken upon himself any such vows, obligations, or oaths, they are not binding upon him in law, and ought not to be in morals. He will enact the part of a good citizen by eschewing all such fellowship or association, and abandoning the illegal enterprise."

A young man from Massachusetts was rode on a rail at Greensboro', Georgia, on the 17th instant, for being an abolitionist.

"Ex-President" Walker, the fillibuster, has been granted 52,000 acres of land by Nicaragua, where he is about to settle.

A tornado passed over Danville, on the 16th inst. Fifteen houses were blown down, and $15,000 worth of damage done.

In Kansas it costs a man only fifty six dollars to have a city named after him, towns and villages in proportion.

The small pox, it is said, rages in Concord, N. H., especially in the State prison. Nineteen cases are reported.

Wood is selling at Chicago for sixteen dollars a cord.

Recommend to your children virtue; that alone can make them happy—not gold.

REMARKABLE!

Men who have never, in the whole course of their life, manifested any more regard for religion than a Camanche Indian, have suddenly been seized with a great zeal for the cause of Protestant christianity; and if a man who has for years been a member of a christian church, refuses to join them in their God-dishonoring crusade against liberty of conscience, he is forthwith denounced as an enemy to Protestantism! In this mad lust for political power, nothing can shield a citizen who stands aloof from the organization, from the open or insiduous assaults of these newborn zealots. The leaders of the Know Nothing movement in this District do not care a fig whether the Pope or the Devil is supreme, or whether the world is ever brought under the dominion of the mild Prince of Peace, so *their* political ends are gained.

Mark our words! After the August election you will hear no more of Know Nothingism in this District. The great zeal for Protestant christianity, now manifested by a certain class of men, will be as cold as an iceberg. With the re-election of Thos. L. Clingman will pass away their hatred of Catholics and foreigners. *He*, though both a native and a protestant, is the real object of attack. To defeat *him*, the order was introduced and is kept up in this District. When that object has failed, as fail it will, the order will disband more rapidly than it organized.

Twelve months from this time we may see the leaders of Know Nothingism in raptures over the "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent," of foreign born voters, as was their Presidential candidate only as far back as 1852. It is certain to be so, if their hypocrisy can be turned to account.

LETTERS FROM GEN. SCOTT.

What will those Scott Whigs who are Know Nothings, say to the following letters from Gen. Scott, written during the last Presidential campaign? In that campaign these Whigs approved these sentiments of Gen. Scott, and sustained them at the polls:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst. I take pleasure in saying, grateful for the partial estimate you place on my public service, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly, it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions.

It is true that in a season of unusual excitement, some years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practises in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion, then avowed by many leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of the men under my command were your countrymen (Irish,) Germans, &c. I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity, and valor in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger. Vieing with each other, and our native born soldiers in the same ranks in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring, I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be to serve them as countrymen at home.

I remain, dear sir, with great esteem, yours, truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.

WASHINGTON, March, 11, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note inviting me to join you, at Philadelphia, in the celebration of the approaching St. Patrick's day—an honor which, I regret, the press of business obliges me to decline.

You do me but justice in supposing me to feel a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man, certainly no American, owes so much to the valor and blood of Irishmen as myself. Many of them marched, and fought under my command in 1813-'15, and many more—thousands—in the recent war with Mexico, not one of whom was ever known to turn his back upon an enemy or a friend.

I salute you, gentlemen, with my cordial respects.

(signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

R. TALER, C. MCCATLAY, P. W. CONROY, and MCCEN, Exe. Committee, &c.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

Great Washington was number one;
Then senior Adams next came.
Jefferson made the number three—
Then Madison the fourth was he,
Monroe the fifth just here came in—
Then sixth an Adams came again:
Then seventh, Andrew Jackson came;
And eighth we count Van Buren's name.
Then Harrison made number nine—
And tenth John Tyler filled the line.
Polk was the eleventh, as we know.
The twelfth was Taylor in the row.
Fillmore, the thirteenth, took his place—
And Pierce is fourteenth in the race.
Now let us stop untill we see.
Who our next President shall be.

The people of Missouri and California seem to be in earnest on the subject of establishing an overland stage line from St. Louis to San Francisco. Active committees have been at work, and a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of California to appropriate $300,000 in aid of the project.

A member of the Peace Society is said to have objected to live on the earth because it is a revolver.

Superficial knowledge is like oil upon water; it shines deceitfully, but can easily be skimmed off.

Late European News.

The Death of the Czar.

The Czar Nicholas expired shortly after noon on Friday March 2. His disease was atrophy of the lungs, and his sickness was only of a few day's standing. His last words to the Empress were: "Tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the Czar's death was received in England with demonstrations of joy. The several theatre managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which in most instances was received with tumultuous cheering.

The Berlin Court placed itself in mourning immediately, and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna the news caused great agitation.

The Emperor of Austria directs that in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Emperor Nicholas during the time of unfortunate trials, the Nicholas Regiment of Cuirasseurs shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army.

The Paris police had arrested several ballad singers for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead organ.

The Russian ambassadors have announced the new Emperor's accession.

A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto had been received via Konigsberg.

He declares the welfare of his empire to be his only aim, and says he will endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest standard of power and glory, and aim to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessor, in doing which he hopes the zeal of his subjects will assist him.

Immediately on the death of the Czar Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were sent to Marshal Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

Of the proposed departure of Napoleon for the seat of war nothing additional was known, but preparations continue to be made.

From Sebastopol.

A despatch dated Sebastopol, March 5, reached Paris on the 9th, stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. Gen. Bosquert was endeavoring to get his troops in the rear of the enemy, with a view of cutting off their supplies and reinforcements, and preventing their becoming the attacking party.

The weather in the Crimea was very variable. At the latest dates a fine convoy of 200 wagons succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The firing continued on both sides with more or less steadiness.

During the night of the 21st instant, the Russians threw up an armed redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and on the night of the 24th it was attacked and stormed by the French.

Accounts of the event are, however, directly contradictory. Prince Menschikoff says the French were repulsed with a loss of 600 men, while the French accounts claim a victory, with 100 men killed.

The French likewise destroyed the works around the Malakoff Tower, but with great loss.

Up to the 26th of February nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

A special correspondent of the Daily News, dated Balaklava, February 23, says that it was rumored that Conrobert had ordered the court martial of an officer high in command in the French army, accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

Earthquake at Bousse, France.

Bousse has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and a despatch says that two thousand persons lost their lives.

There is a terible story from Port Gibson, Miss. It seems that a member of the Church there who had been suspended, made application to be reinstated, and all the members consented except Dr. Woodward, the pastor.—The excommunicated member became indignant, and while the trial was in progress, he rushed upon Rev. Dr. Woodward, and stabbed him to the heart, in front of the pulpit of the Methodist Church. The reverend martyr expired instantly.

Ex-Governor Conway, of Arkansas, died on the 3d instant.

Abide with us, for it is Evening.

Tarry with me, O my Saviour!
For the day is passing by;
See! the shades of evening gather,
And the night is drawing nigh!
Tarry with me! tarry with me!
Pass me not unheeeded by!

Many friends were gathered round me,
In the bright days of the past;
But the grave has closed above them,
And I linger here the last!
I am lonely: tarry with me
Till the dreary night is past.

Dimm'd for me is earthly beauty;
Yet the spirit's eye would fain
Rest upon thy lovely features:
Shall I seek, dear Lord, in vain?
Tarry with me, O my Saviour!
Let me see thy smiles again!

Dull my ear to earth-born music:
Speak thou, Lord, in words of cheer:
Feeble, tottering, my footstep,
Sinks my heart with sudden fear!
Cast thine arms, dear Lord, around me,
Let me feel thy presence near.

Faithful memory paints before me
Every deed and thought of sin:
Open thou the blood-filled fountain,
Cleanse my guilty soul within:
Tarry, thou forgiving Saviour!
Wash me wholly from my sin!

Deeper, deeper grow the shadows,
Paler now the glowing west;
Swift the night of death advances;
Shall it be the night of rest?
Tarry with me, O my Saviour!
Lay my head upon thy breast!

Feeble, trembling, fainting, dying,
Lord, I cast myself on thee:
Tarry with me, through the darkness!
While I sleep, still watch by me,
Till the morning, then awake me,
Dearest Lord, to dwell with thee.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF A SNAKE—EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

The Albany Evening Transcript says: Most all of our readers have heard of the celebrated "Killkenny Cats," who fought with such desperation that both were eaten up by the other! Granting that they have, and granting the story to be true, we have to chronicle a story equally as wonderful, and which, in consideration of our granting the cat story to be a fact, we wish believed as implicitly true:

Mr. John Gebhard, Curator of the Geological Rooms, well known for his penchant in the study of Natural History, recently made an experiment with a snake and mouse with the most wonderful and extraordinary results. His snakeship was some eight feet long and proportionately large, like all of his race he did not masticate, but swallowed his food whole, be the article of provender large or small. Mr. Gebhard being of an inquisitive turn of mind, determined to test the fact whether in the process of deglutition the snake managed, by some unknown process, to masticate its food, or whether it was bolted whole:

Accordingly, a mouse was procured and placed in the cage with the snake, which at first did not appear to notice it, allowing the animal to run about, leap over its body, and cut up other antics in its haste to get away.—In a few hours, however, the snake apparently "smelled a rat," and felicitating itself upon its good fortune in thus being furnished with a delectable morsel for its supper, began to move about with evident gratification, eyeing the infinitesimal lump of life with inward delight. Soon, by the use of most potent charming powers, the mouse sat upright, gazing at "lord and master" with irresistible and evident delight. This, however, was dangerous pastime, for suddenly the snake, making a dart at the mouse, took it in its extended jaws, and merely winking its glaring eyes, swallowed the animal as easily as would a child a sugar plum, and then curled itself up in its listless indolent way. Mr. G., believing that the mouse was forever gone, paid no more attention to the snake until the next morning, when going to look at it he was surprised to find a mouse running about the cage, having the appearance of being saturated with blood! Upon looking at the snake, a hole was found in its body, near its tail, sufficiently large to allow of the egress of the mouse, and from the freshness of the wound it was evident that the mouse, swallowed alive, had eaten its way out! This being the only hypothesis upon which to base a conclusion, and not being certain, Mr. G. determined to watch, and see if the snake would again attack its diminutive though life-loving prisoner. With patience did Mr. G. keep a vigil over the box, until his suppositions were verified, the snake again swallowed the mouse, which eat its way out of the body a few inches from the place where it had before regained daylight! Sixteen times was the experiment repeated, but the seventeenth time the snake was so completely perforated that in the attempt to again swallow the mouse, and giving a sudden twitch of the body, it was snapped in twain. The mouse died the next day, but the snake lived a week after.

We think our readers will agree with us, that the above story is pretty tough—almost as difficult to get down, as the mouse was to keep down!

AWFUL SHIPWRECK.—The Paris papers received by the Africa contain accounts of the most disastrous shipwreck of the frigate Semilante, in the Straits of Bonifacе. The Semilante recently left Toulon with four hundred soldiers on board. She struck on one of the reefs in the Straits and immediately filled. The crew and passengers, making together seven hundred men, all perished. A vast quantity of cannon, mortars, shells, gunpowder, and shot were lost. Nothing was saved—not a shred. All that has been washed ashore, as far as is known to Government, are two pairs of trousers. The Semilante was going to the Crimea.

AFFECTIONATE.—They say that Burns, the fugitive negro, who has just returned to Boston a great lion, has been honored in public meeting, by certain belles of that city, with sundry very affectionate kisses and embraces. This is done, no doubt, to illustrate a principle!

MISSOURI.—The citizens of Missouri are forming Kansas and emigrant societies in opposition to the abolition societies of the North. The Pioneer says:

"From every quarter glad tidings reach us that Southern freemen are preparing to emigrate to Kansas this spring and summer.—This is, indeed, cheering news."

CENSUS OF MEXICO.—The Mexican papers have recently been publishing a census of that country. From it we gather that there are in that country 85 cities, 193 towns or large villages, 4,900 villages, 119 missions, &c.; 170 haciendas, and 6,092 farms, &c.—Population 7,853,395.

At the Paris opera Houses they are performing what is termed. "The Dance of the Five Hundred Devils." If there be a place in the world where five hundred Devils can be found, Paris is the place.

BOSTON, March 28, 1855.—Thomas W. Hooper, teller of the Merchants Bank, committed suicide to-day. On investigation it was found that he had certified to checks for $50,000 in other banks, and had drawn money to replace the deficit.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LEGAL STUDENTS.—Better far to make a pursuit of the Law, than allow the law to make a pursuit of you!

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON.—"What's that!" said a schoolmaster, pointing to letter X.

"Daddy's name."

"No it isn't your daddy's name, you blockhead—it's X."

"I'll be shot if it ain't. I've seen him write it often."

SMITH and Brown running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other.

"Oh, dear," said Smith "how you made my head ring."

"That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown.

"Did'nt your's ring," said Smith.

"No," said Brown.

"Then that's a sign it's CRACKED," said his friend.

The excess of females over males in the United States is 600,000.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1855.

A despatch from Richmond gives us the full details of the explosion at the Midlothian coal pits, in Chesterfield. Thirty-four persons were instantly killed, including twenty-eight negroes and six white men; and twelve negroes, and five white persons were so badly burned that but three or four of them can possibly recover.

The pits were considered perfectly safe from foul air, but in making a blast, an old shaft, sinking accidentally, crashed, from which poured forth a volume of gas that became ignited.

The explosion caused the earth for miles around to wave and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred white miners were fortunately out of the pit at the time. Every effort was made to rescue those that were alive. Dead men were found with the flesh charred to their bones, holding shovels, picks and drills in their hands. The flesh on those still alive is burned to the bone, as if it had been roasted. The pits are seven hundred and seventy feet deep.

White persons killed—Thomas Dunn, John Evans, Samuel Gouldin, John Lester, Jonathan, Jewett. Wounded—John How, Samuel Hunt, Nicholas Ham, and Thomas Kennedy.

The late Congress appropriated $40,000 for building a Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C.

In preaching study not to draw applause, but groans from the hearers.—*Jerome.*

True bravery is as far removed from recklessness as it is from timidity.

A great part of mankind employ their first years in making their last miserable.

The fellow who "toed the mark," has since "kicked the bucket."

A wise man never grows old in spirit; he marches with the age.

There seems to be quite a stir among the dons at Havanna

The Methodist Church in Texas is supposed to be about twenty thousand strong.

"Method," it is said, "was the presiding principle" of Dr. Noah Webster's life.

THE Missouri Legislature has passed an act to build a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Lious.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go the way he would train up his child in.

Time marks the title page of our lives, death the finis, and the grave becomes the binding.

The school moneys for the State of New York for the year 1855 amounts to $1,109,621 80.

The Turks have a very simple method of making pantaloons. They fasten two coffee bags to a vest and the thing is done.—The bags answer for legs, and the vest for the waistbands.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st of March, 1855:

Allen W E	2	Jones Joshua	
Allison A E		Jones W B	
Atkison Nat L		Jones George	
Burges William		King Jonathan	
Bryson D C		Lee James H	
Baily B M		Laughlin Mrs Mary J	
Brevard Sheriff	2	Larninae Wm	
Bowen E L		Lance John	
Bond Wm M		Land John S	
Bertrand James		Loehr Prof C H G F	
Bartley Mrs D D		Langford Wm	
Bates J M		Morrison A S	
Baker Miss Matt E		Melton B H	
Brown Jno T		Mahon B P	
Bruce Ignatius		McCready Wm	
Brown Alfred		McDowell Miss Jane	
Brank C B	2	McDunn I	3
Brank R W		Miller Gabriel P	
Bird Miss R A	2	Miller H P	
Brown John		Miller Miss Lucinda	
Casey John		Miller A J	
Cole Jno		McFadding W A	
Candler Thomas		Moore James (col'd)	
Cole Joel		Martin R	
Cole Elom H		Nunnally Lucas L	
Cole Elom R		Perry Miss Adaline	
Candler G W		Payne Jeptha	
Candler John Esq		Patty Rev R W	
Casey Mrs E		Pattareal L D	
Chambers Elihu		Patton The Miner	
Cearey Wm R		Patton Malvine	
Cunningham E H	2	Patton Mrs Mary J	
Collins Pepring		Pickens Wm	
Crook Joseph		Puff Enoch and wife	
Conner Gilbert		Patty	1-2
Coggins Zachary		Roberts Goodson	
Coggins Rollin		Root Luther	
Clontz George		Robeson Noah	
Cannon B H		Rhodes Abner	
Clerk of Asheville		Ray James M	
Craton Henry		Roberts Silas M	
Davis Millerd		Renfro Josephine	
Dwin Henry		Rich J	
Davison Col Saml W		Sherrill B	
Davison Elizabeth Mrs		Steward Robert	
Davison Miss R R		Stroup David	
Edwards B F		Smith John and Wm	
Erwin Jno		Shope David	
Francis Wm		Suddith Miss Elizabeth	
Francis Miss Margaret		Smith Amos	
Foster Dr A M		Snider Miles	
Felment John M		Seaton Moses	
Fox Alexander		Swaine Mrs Jane	
Felts Crawford		Scarborough W A	2
Gwinn Henry		Sumner John	
Gragg Mrs E		Smith J L	
Gaines Anby		Trawer Patrick	
Gash B S		Taylor Mrs Harriet (colored)	
Grahl W S Esq		Wares S (Artist)	
Green Wm		West W W	
Gillenwafers E E	2	Willis Mitchell E	
Ham Jno D		Warlick W	
Halman Thomas		Wallis Benjamin	
Harris J A S		Waters Thomas C	
Herrin Wm		Warren Benjamin	3
Howell Miss Sarah E		Webb Miss M C	
Hart Granville		Whitten Joshua	
Hatcher David B		Webb Hiram	
Hanckel Rev N E T		Woodfin John	2
Jones Stanapher		White Stephen	
Jones Russell L			
Jones Stephen			

W. L. HILLIARD, *P. M.*

Asheville, April 5, 1855.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

To Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, &c.,

OF ALL WARS: THEIR WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN.

S. M. KNIGHT, Attorney for Govern't Claimants, Washington, D. C.

CONTINUES to give prompt and personal attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the General Government, and particularly to those before the Treasury Department, Pension and Bounty Land Bureaus, Patent and General Land Offices, and Board of Claims.

An experience of years, and a familiarity with the means of obtaining the earliest and most favorable action on Claims, with his facilities for the dispatch of business, justify him in assuring his Correspondents, Claimants, and the public generally, that interests intrusted to his keeping will not be neglected.

Pension, Bounty-Land, Patent and Public Land Laws.

He has nearly ready for gratuitous distribution among his business correspondents, (and those who may become such,) a neat pamphlet containing a synopsis of the existing Pension, Bounty-Land Patent and Public Land laws, down to the end of the late Congress, including the

BOUNTY-LAND ACT OF 3D MARCH, 1855.

Under which all who have heretofore received less than 160 acres are now entitled to additional land; said Act grants also 160 acres to all Officers, non commissioned Officers, Chaplains, Soldiers, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, and friendly Indians of the Army, including State Troops, Volunteers and Militia, and all Officers, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Clerks, and Landsmen of the Navy, not heretofore provided for, who have served not less than fourteen days (unless in battle) at any period since 1776; and to the widows and minor children of all such persons entitled, and deceased.

This pamphlet contains "Forms of Application" more full and complete than any elsewhere to be found; adapted to the wants of every class of Claimants under the Act, with copious decisions and instructions of the Department, and practical suggestions as to the course to be pursued in suspended or rejected cases.

Parties not wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Office in securing prompt and personal superintendence of their claims at the Department, can obtain copies of the above pamphlet by remitting thirty cents in postage stamps.

INDUCEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management by this Agency will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks gratis, and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the law.

It is within the subscriber's power to direct his Correspondents to the locality of very many persons entitled under the late Act; and having obtained several thousand Land Warrants under former laws, he is in possession of data that will materially assist in securing additional bounty.

Fees below the usual rates, and contingent upon the admission of Claims.

The highest cash prices given for Land Warrants, Revolutionary Scrip, and Illinois Land Patents. Address S. M. KNIGHT,

March 29, 1855. Washington City.

BOUNTY LAND AND Pension Agency.

CONGRESS having recently passed an Act granting Bounty Land to all soldiers and their legal representatives, who have received less than 160 Acres, the undersigned would call the attention of claimants to the many facilities he possesses for procuring their claims. He is now in possession of *all forms* and regulations required by the Department; and believes he has among the best Agents in the United States, and in all cases guarantees a Warrant or makes no charge. He will come to each man's house, and if he should be absent, will play with the children until his return. Pension claims will be attended to as usual. In cases where Warrants are procured, he will on their delivery, pay in cash the highest market prices for them.

He refers to the numerous claimants for whom he has done business, in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, for his ability and faithfulness as a claim agent, and to the public in general. Those for whom he has worked are the best judges.

Letters addressed to JOHN B. WOODFIN, Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., will meet prompt attention, as he has numerous assistants.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Claim Agent.*

Burnsville, march 22, 1855. tf

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

Navy Supplies—1855–'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 13, 1855.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virgina, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet; and in all respects of the quantity, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining, hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried; well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than 5-8 inch thick, and the heads not less than 3-4 inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 1-3 inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and to be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads, not less than 1 1-8 inch thick; the staves not less than 5-3 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1 1-2 inch in width and 1–16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1 1-2 inch in width and 1–16 inch thick; and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inpecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.			
Flour	1,500	bbl	per	bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000	lbs	per	100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000	gals	per	gal.
Sugar	200,000	lbs	per	lb.
Tea	20,000	lbs	per	lb.
Coffee	10,000	lbs	per	lb.
Rice	200,000	lbs	per	lb.
Molasses	20,000	gals	per	gal.
Beans	6,000	bush	per	bush.
Vinegar	20,000	gals	per	gal.
Dried apples	50,000	lbs	per	lb.
Pickles	130,000	lbs	per	lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penality to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.—The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and the copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

APPROVED 27 March, 1854. 202—4w.

Burnsville HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday April 5th.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President,

Assisted by competent Teachers in the Male and Female Departments.

Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,

Including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Primary Geography and English Grammar commenced - - $ 5 00

Academic Department,

Including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography completed, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, Botany, History, Book Keeping, Elocution and Composition, - - - - - - - 10 00

Collegiate Department,

Embracing all the studies usually taught in our best Colleges, - - - - - - 15 00

A Contingent Fee of $1 per session will be charged.

Boarding in the best families, or at the hotels $1–1 50 per week, including all expenses. Students wishing to board themselves can procure house room.

The two Departments, though under the same government, are kept separate. Arrangements are making for a handsome Library and Cabinet of Minerals and Curiosities.

Students charged from the time of entering.

☞ Special attention is called to cheapness, health and scenery.

M. P. PENLAND, *Pres. B. of Trus.*

I. M. BROYLES, *Sec. pro tem.*

Burnsville, March 22, 1855. w8

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned having some experience in the prosecution of claims against the U. States Government, and being fully prepared with forms and regulations under the late Act of Congress granting Bounty Land to all claimants who have received less than 160 Acres, now offers his services to all such, and guarantees the allowance of their claim or makes no charge.

He has procured the services of able Agents at Washington, and flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to his employers.

As it is customary, he will visit as many of the persons having claims as possible, and will prosecute them upon reasonable terms. Letters addressed to him at Asheville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

J. M. ISREAL, *Claim Agent.*

Asheville, march 22, 1855. tf

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

☞ Knoxville Whig, Asheville News, and Presbyterian, Greenville, please copy till forbid.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Notice to Teachers.

Proposals will be received up to the 10th of April next, to fill the Presidency, the Primary and Music Departments of the Holston Conference Female College. Good recommendations will be required of the applicants. For further particulars address the President or Secretary of the Board of Trustees. By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

Change in Location.

THE undersigned take occasion to inform their friends and customers, who are not aware of the fact, that they have removed their stock of goods to that *Elegant Brick Store* just finished, South East of the Court House, where they are *permanently located*, and intend to serve the public to the best of their ability.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

BLANK WARNTS

For Sale at this Office.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING*, which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.

ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order, neatly, cheaply, and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.

March 8, 1855. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

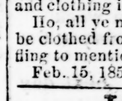
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.



The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March. The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 15, 1855. w6

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next. R. M. HENRY,

Feb. 15, 1855. Major General.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho, all ye naked and needy! call, and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. J. M. BLAIR.

Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants, *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*

Dec. 14, 1854.

Sand Hill Academy.

THE Eighth Session of the Male and Female School at Sand Hill, under the care of the Rev. J. Hood, will open on the 9th April next.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, : : : : $5,00 per session

The higher Branches, embracing a Collegiate course, 10.00 " "

Tuition will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, sickness excepted.

We have ordered from New York a splendid assortment of apparatus for the use of the School, expected certain by the commencement of the session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable Terms.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe, N. C. March 15, 1855.—4w.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Bolsion, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Notila, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ———, of ———, county of———, State of———, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ———, from ——— to———, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, State of ———, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid*."

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*," and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1 000	Beaver	Skins,
1 000	Otter	"
10 000	Coon	"
10 000	Gray Fox	"
10 000	Red Fox	"
10 000	Black Fox	"
10 000	Wild Cat	"
20 000	Mink	"
50 000	Opossum	"
50 000	Rabbit	"
50 000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE

Dec. 21, 1854.